
Mid-2013 Small Area Population Estimates Scotland

Population estimates by sex, age and data zone

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Main Points

The main points in this report are:

- As at 30 June 2013, the total estimated population of Scotland was 5,327,700. The population estimates for the 6,505 data zones in Scotland ranged from 0 to 9,713. But only 220 data zones (3.4 per cent) had a population of less than 500 and 156 (2.4 per cent) had a population of 1,500 or more.
- The average data zone population for Scotland was 819. The Council area with the highest average data zone population was City of Edinburgh (888), the Council area with the lowest average data zone population was Argyll & Bute (722).
- The median age for the population of Scotland as a whole in 2013 was 41. But the age distribution of data zones population varies considerably and the median ages ranged from 19 to 72 in 2013. The peak occurred in the 44-45 age group, with 811 data zones having a population median age between 44 and 45.
- The population of most data zones has change little over the past year, but a growing number experienced more substantial changes. Between mid-2003 and mid-2013 the population of 4,194 data zones changed by less than 10 per cent, while 125 data zones decreased by 20 per cent or more the population of 762 data zones increased by 20 per cent or more.
- Nearly 70 per cent of the population of Scotland live in settlements of 10,000 or more people.
- The population of rural areas has grown at a faster rate than non-rural areas since 2003 (based on the 2011-2012 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification).

1. Introduction and Background

This report summarises the mid-2013 small area population estimates (SAPE) for the 6,505 data zones in Scotland. Data zone population estimates, by age and sex are updated annually by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) following the publication of the mid-year population estimates at council and health board area levels (available at Mid-2013 Population Estimates Scotland). The data zone estimates are consistent with mid-year population estimates for Council areas.

The data zone population estimates in this report are based on the 2011 Census.

This report is accompanied by a full set of tables showing the mid-2013 population estimates for data zones by sex and five-year age group. They are available on the [Small Area Population Estimates](#) section of the NRS website.

Data zone population estimates are an important aspect of providing information at neighbourhood level. They can be used as building blocks for a variety of different geographies that can inform planning and the provision of services at sub-Council area level. They are used as the denominator in many of the rates available on the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website. They are also important in a number of other applications, such as the development and maintenance of the Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).

[Section 2](#) of this report highlights some of the main points to emerge from the mid-2013 population estimates at data zone level, while [Section 3](#) discusses some of the changes that have occurred between 2003 and 2013.

In addition, a number of other tables have been updated. These are the population estimates for urban/rural areas, deprivation areas, the European Union statistical geography areas, and parliamentary constituencies. The mid-2013 population estimates for each of these areas, built up from data zones on a best-fit basis, have been added to the [Special Area Population Estimates](#) section of the NRS website. A summary of the main points from these tables is included in [Section 4](#).

Data zones are the small area geography used by Scottish Government to allow statistics to be available across a number of policy areas. The data zone geography covers the whole of Scotland. They were initially set up to nest within Council area boundaries and to have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. As much as possible, data zones were set up to contain households with similar social characteristics and to take into consideration physical boundaries. More information on data zone geography can be found on the [Scottish Government](#) website. Following the 2011 Census the Scottish Government ran a consultation on the redrawing of data zone boundaries, finalised boundaries for the new data zones are expected in late 2014.

Although the figures reported here and in the tables are given to unit level, it is not implied that the population estimates are accurate to this level of detail. The reason the figures are not rounded is to allow more accurate aggregation of data zones. The population figures are estimates that have gone through a number of stages of processing, each of which may impact on the quality of the estimates. Also, there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce the figures which may increase the uncertainty in the estimates.

Data zones are unique to Scotland and cannot be compared with small area geographies used in other countries. For more information on small area population estimates for England and Wales go to the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) website and for Northern Ireland go to the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\)](#) website.

A Portable Document Format (PDF) document describing the Small Area Population Estimates across the United Kingdom can also be found on the NISRA website by using the link above.

These population estimates are produced using the demographic cohort component method. The population from the previous year is 'aged on' one year (that is the 0 year olds become 1 year olds, and so on), the number of births in the year are added, the number of death subtracted and adjustments are made for estimated migration and other changes in special populations.

Information around the age and sex structure, distribution of revisions after the 2011 Census and the components of population change can be found in the report that was published alongside the revised population estimates at Council and NHS Board areas ([Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 Revision](#)), published 17 December 2013 on the NRS website.

Small area population estimates were assessed by the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) in May 2011, along with other population and demographic statistics¹ for Scotland. These statistics are designated as National Statistics. This report addresses one of the five requirements set out by the UK Statistics Authority in the assessment – 'Ensure that all releases provide commentary that aids user interpretation'.

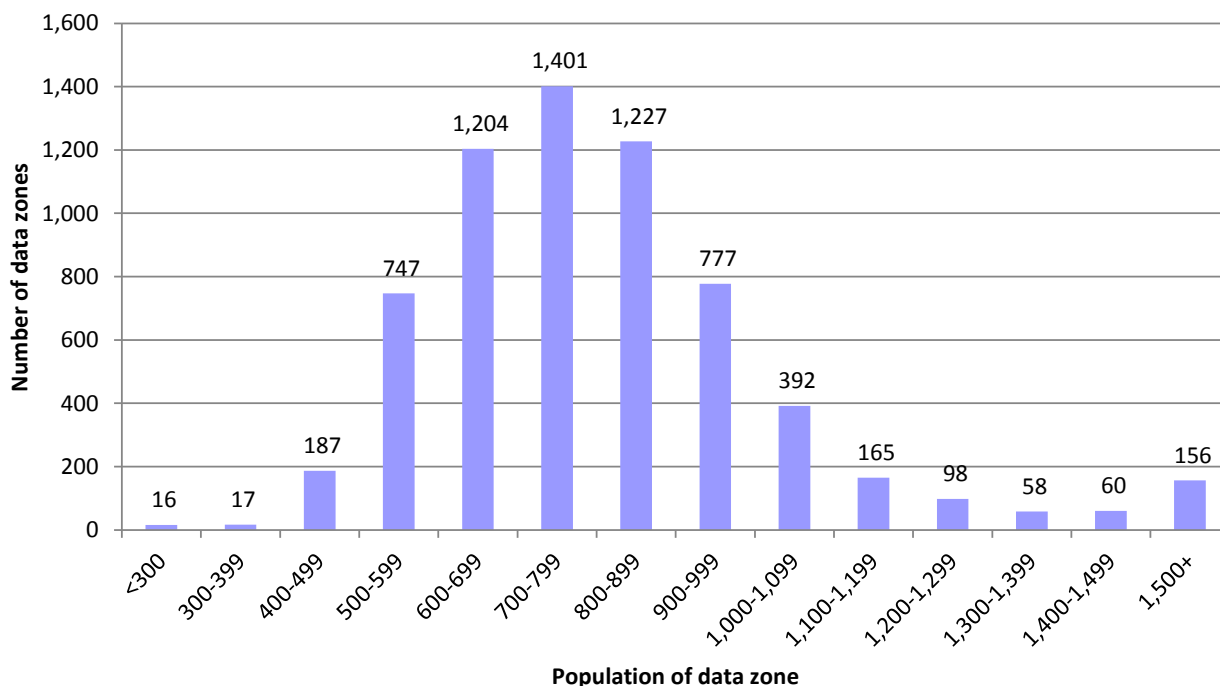
Footnote

1) UK Statistics Authority (2011). Assessment Report 113: Statistics on Population and Demography in Scotland

2. Data Zone Population Estimates, 2013

The overall estimated population of Scotland at 30 June 2013 was 5,327,700. The population of the 6,505 data zones in Scotland at this time ranged from 0 to 9,713 but the vast majority of the data zones (5,356) had between 500 and 999 people (Figure 2.1). A total of 220 data zones had a population of less than 500, while 156 had a population of 1,500 or more. Some of these 156 data zones had a population size substantially greater than 1,500 and, as a result, the mean (average) population size of 819 was higher than the median² (midpoint) of 776.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of data zone population, 2013



The 220 data zones with a population of less than 500 in 2013 were spread throughout Scotland, with no council area having a particularly high number of data zones in this category – Glasgow City was the highest (Table 2.1). Four Council areas (East Dunbartonshire, Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands) had no data zones with a population of less than 500.

Many of these 220 data zones, especially those with a population of less than 400, are in areas that have been targeted for regeneration by Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs). This is likely to account for the fact that 52 of these data zones were in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland (Table 2.1). Because of the relatively small size of data zones, major regeneration projects and housing developments can have a big impact on the population size and could, for example, result in the demolition of most or all of the dwellings in a data zone. Five data zones in Glasgow no longer had anybody living in them in 2013.

When analysed by urban rural classification, the number of data zones with a population of less than 500 is largely determined by the percentage of the total population living in each classification (refer to Section 4). Most of the 220 data zones are in the urban areas, largely because these are the areas where most data zones are located.

Footnote

- 2) The term 'median' used in this report refers to the midpoint value of a distribution – the $((n+1)/2)$ highest value. For example, the median of the data zone populations in Scotland is the $(6,505 + 1)/2$ 3,253rd highest population, which for 2013 was 776.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of the 220 data zones with a population of less than 500

Location		Deprivation		Urban/Rural	
Council	No. of data zones	Quintile*	No. of data zones	Classification**	No. of data zones
Glasgow City	33	1 (most deprived)	52	Large urban	77
South Lanarkshire	20	2	55	Other urban	81
North Lanarkshire	13	3	39	Accessible small towns	17
Argyll & Bute	12	4	39	Remote small towns	9
Fife	12	5 (least deprived)	35	Accessible rural	22
Others	< 12 each			Remote rural	14

* Quintile 1 consists of the 20% (1,301) most deprived data zones, quintile 2 the next 20% most deprived, and so on, using the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

** 2011-2012 Urban Rural Classification

There were 156 data zones that had a population of 1,500 or more in 2013. These data zones were spread throughout Scotland, with no Council area having a particularly high number of data zones in this category - 23 in Glasgow City was the highest (Table 2.2). Five Council areas (East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands and West Dunbartonshire) had no data zones with a population of 1,500 or more.

Few of these 156 data zones are in the most deprived areas or in small towns or remote rural areas (Table 2.2). Many of the 156 data zones are in areas where house building has pushed up the local population in recent years. Others have a high population because of the presence of large communal establishments such as prisons, armed forces bases, or students' halls of residence. The relatively high number of accessible rural data zones (36) may indicate the development of rural areas close to cities and larger towns.

Table 2.2: Characteristics of the 156 data zones with a population of 1,500 or more

Location		Deprivation		Urban/Rural	
Council	No. of data zones	Quintile*	No. of data zones	Classification**	No. of data zones
Glasgow City	23	1 (most deprived)	13	Large urban	68
Edinburgh, City of	19	2	21	Other urban	38
North Lanarkshire	17	3	46	Accessible small towns	8
Aberdeenshire	12	4	45	Remote small towns	1
Fife	11	5 (least deprived)	31	Accessible rural	36
Others	< 10 each			Remote rural	5

* Quintile 1 consists of the 20 per cent (1,301) most deprived data zones, quintile 2 the next 20 per cent most deprived, and so on, using the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

** 2011-2012 Urban Rural Classification

Table 2.3 shows how the characteristics of data zones differed between Council areas in 2013. The highest mean (average) data zone populations were for City of Edinburgh (888), Scottish Borders (876) and Glasgow City (860). The lowest average populations were for Argyll & Bute (722), Inverclyde (730) and Midlothian (756). For all Council areas the median (midpoint) was lower than the mean (average). This is likely to indicate that most Council areas have a number of data zones with large populations that inflate the mean but have no effect on the median. The lower quartile indicates the population below which 25 per cent of data zones lie for each local authority. For example, 25 per cent of the 267 data zones in Aberdeen City have a population of 695 or fewer. Similarly, the upper quartile indicates the population above which 25 per cent of the data zones lie for each local authority. So, 25 per cent of the 267 data zones in Aberdeen City have a population of 950 or more. In other words, 50 per cent of data zones have a population between the lower and upper quartile values.

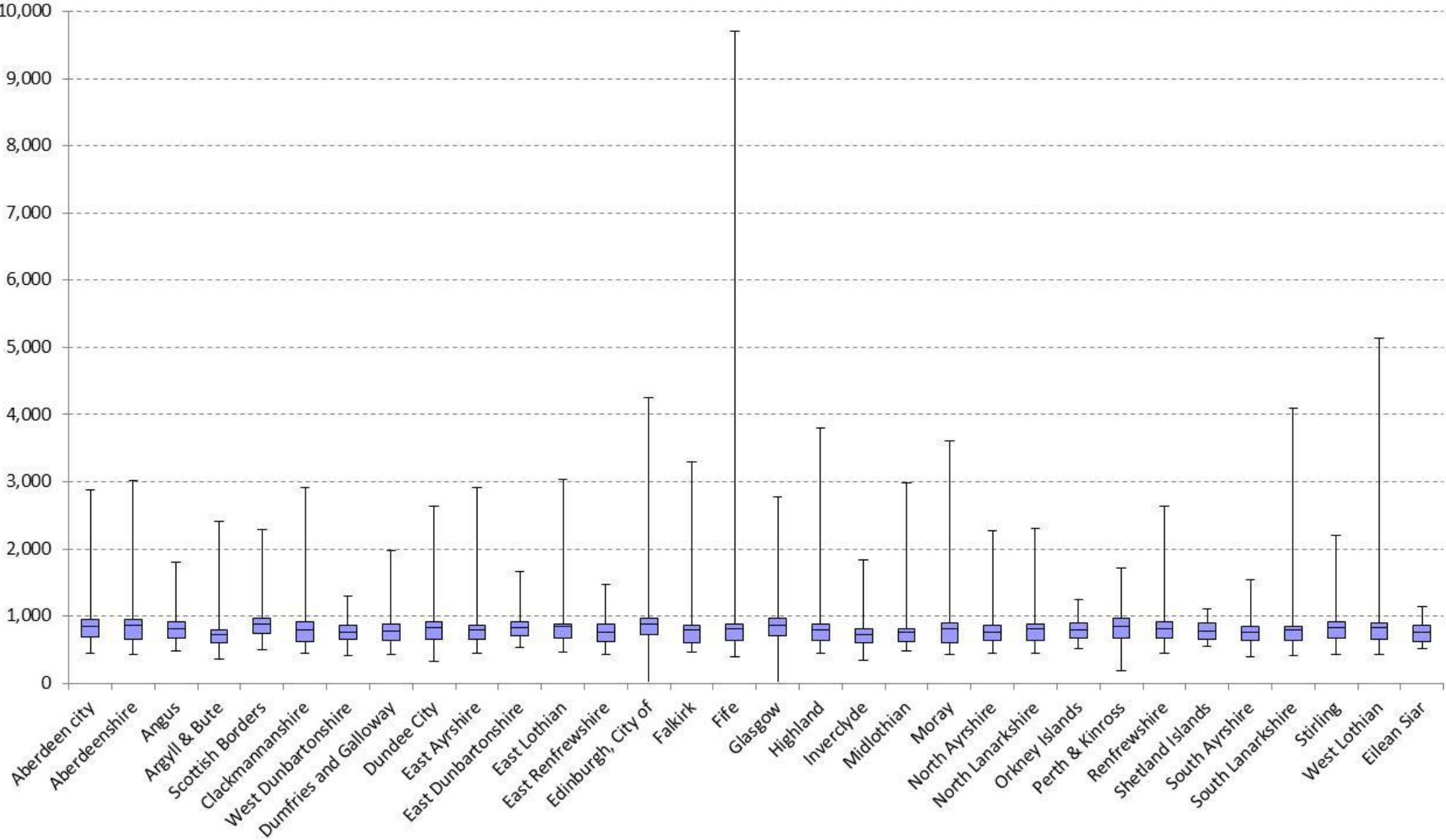
As can be seen from [table 2.3](#) and [figure 2.2](#) the maximum population of Fife is a lot greater than that of any other Council area. The data zone in question is S01002622 (intermediate zone = Dunfermline East and Pitcorthie East), since 2003 the number of household has increased from around 900 occupied dwellings to over 3,400 occupied dwellings.

Table 2.3: Data zone population summary statistics by Council area, 2013

Council		Data zone population, 2013						
Name	Number of data zones	Total population*	Minimum population	Maximum population	Mean population	Median population	Lower quartile	Upper quartile
Aberdeen City	267	227,130	446	2,871	851	828	695	950
Aberdeenshire	301	257,740	436	3,021	856	804	658	948
Angus	142	116,240	490	1,804	819	783	673	916
Argyll & Bute	122	88,050	354	2,407	722	713	595	795
Clackmannanshire	64	51,280	447	2,919	801	713	617	924
Dumfries & Galloway	193	150,270	438	1,973	779	758	640	884
Dundee City	179	148,170	318	2,644	828	789	653	916
East Ayrshire	154	122,440	453	2,919	795	762	652	870
East Dunbartonshire	127	105,860	539	1,662	834	825	706	916
East Lothian	120	101,360	466	3,041	845	765	667	887
East Renfrewshire	120	91,500	436	1,473	763	754	624	876
Edinburgh, City of	549	487,500	11	4,255	888	842	729	968
Eilean Siar	36	27,400	514	1,139	761	737	629	864
Falkirk	197	157,140	457	3,297	798	735	603	872
Fife	453	366,910	402	9,713	810	758	634	875
Glasgow City	694	596,550	0	2,773	860	821	700	974
Highland	292	232,950	449	3,799	798	750	638	879
Inverclyde	110	80,310	342	1,843	730	725	597	810
Midlothian	112	84,700	479	2,987	756	686	625	813
Moray	116	94,350	438	3,606	813	753	610	900
North Ayrshire	179	136,920	446	2,267	765	741	643	860
North Lanarkshire	418	337,730	439	2,306	808	752	640	877
Orkney Islands	27	21,570	513	1,253	799	775	676	903
Perth & Kinross	175	147,750	195	1,708	844	820	678	974
Renfrewshire	214	173,900	449	2,636	813	795	667	915
Scottish Borders	130	113,870	498	2,285	876	863	743	970
Shetland Islands	30	23,200	558	1,099	773	744	655	891
South Ayrshire	147	112,850	391	1,549	768	751	636	853
South Lanarkshire	398	314,850	414	4,103	791	741	636	852
Stirling	110	91,260	437	2,209	830	799	681	911
West Dunbartonshire	118	89,810	407	1,291	761	755	662	858
West Lothian	211	176,140	437	5,139	835	757	658	895

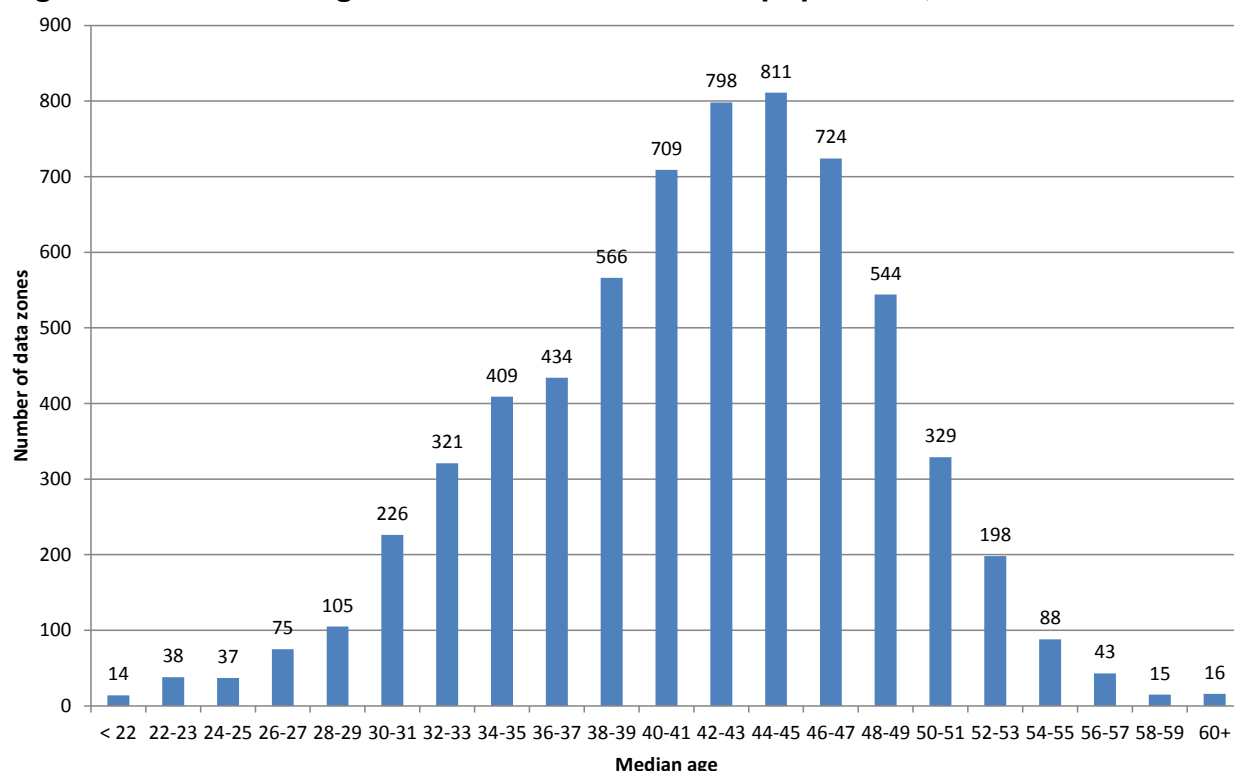
*Source: Mid-2013 Population Estimates Scotland, available on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

Figure 2.2: Data zone population summary statistics by Council area, 2013



As well as variations in the population size of data zones, the age distribution of data zone populations varies considerably (Figure 2.3). While the median (midpoint) age for Scotland as a whole was 41, the median ages at data zone level ranged from 19 to 72 years. There were 14 data zones with a population median age of 22 or less. These are areas with a high student population (living either in residential accommodation or halls of residence) or data zones with some other type of large communal establishment for young people, such as a young offenders institution. At the other end of the scale there were 16 data zones with a median age of 60 or more. These were mainly in popular retirement areas and data zones with substantial accommodation for the elderly. The peak age group was the early 40's, with 2,318 data zones having a population median age between 40 and 45.

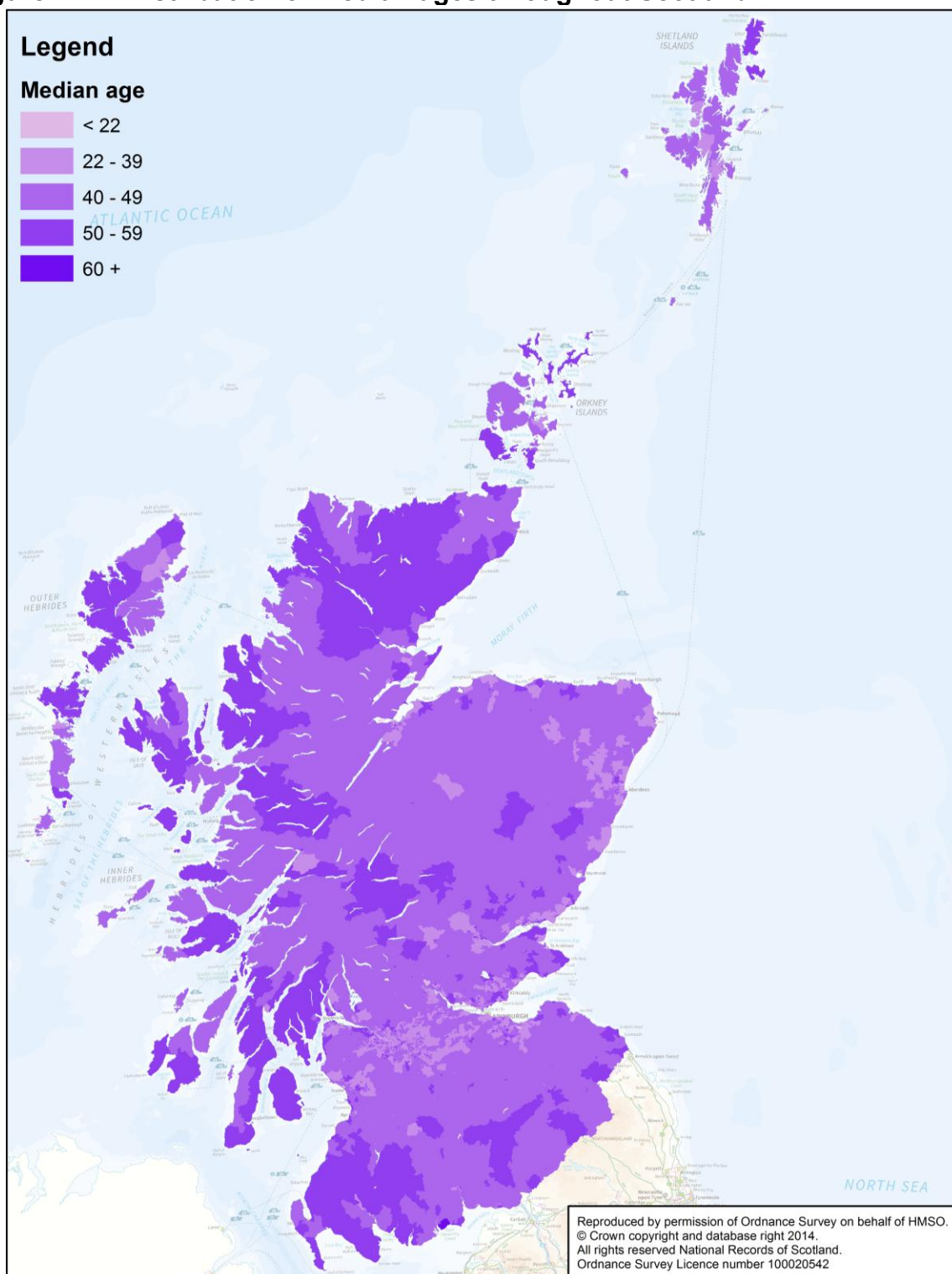
Figure 2.3: Median age distribution of data zone population, 2013



***Five data zones with zero population have been excluded**

2.9 Figure 2.3 shows those data zones with the younger median ages are generally located around the urban areas.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of median ages throughout Scotland



3. Data Zone Population Change, 2003 - 2013

Between mid-2003 and mid-2013 the overall population of Scotland increased by 259,200 from 5,068,500 to 5,327,700. Table 3.1 shows how data zone population sizes have changed over this period. Initially, data zones were set up to have a total household population of between 500 and 1,000 wherever possible. In 2003, a small number (94) of data zones had a population of less than 500, while 458 had a population of 1,000 or more. (A number of these 458 data zones contained sizeable non-household populations, such as prisons, halls of residence and care homes.) By 2013 the number of data zones with a population of less than 500 had risen to 220, while 929 data zones had a population of 1,000 or more.

Table 3.1: Data zones within broad population bands, 2003 – 2013

	< 300		300-499		500-999		1,000-1,499		1,500+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2003	1	0.0	93	1.4	5,953	91.5	443	6.8	15	0.2
2004	2	0.0	113	1.7	5,879	90.4	492	7.6	19	0.3
2005	3	0.0	117	1.8	5,814	89.4	540	8.3	31	0.5
2006	4	0.1	86	1.3	5,855	90.0	524	8.1	36	0.6
2007	9	0.1	117	1.8	5,706	87.7	609	9.4	64	1.0
2008	9	0.1	135	2.1	5,639	86.7	637	9.8	85	1.3
2009	12	0.2	156	2.4	5,552	85.3	683	10.5	102	1.6
2010	13	0.2	169	2.6	5,464	84.0	746	11.5	113	1.7
2011	15	0.2	177	2.7	5,421	83.3	756	11.6	136	2.1
2012	17	0.3	188	2.9	5,378	82.7	772	11.9	150	2.3
2013	16	0.2	204	3.1	5,356	82.3	773	11.9	156	2.4

Total number of data zones each year = 6,505.

Table 3.2 further illustrates the ‘population drift’ noted above. The increase in the mean (average) data zone population from 779 in 2003 to 819 in 2013 reflected the growing population of Scotland as a whole. However, the median (midpoint) has remained constant over most of this period. The percentiles and quartiles show the population below which a particular percentage of the population lies³. In 2013, for example, 5 per cent of the data zones in Scotland had a population of 519 or less. The spread of the lower and upper quartiles shows a modest increase from 223 in 2003 to 251 in 2013⁴, whereas the spread from the 5th to the 95th percentile has increased from 479 in 2003 to 720 in 2013. These summary statistics indicate that, while the majority of data zones have changed little over the past 10 years, there is a growing number that have experienced substantial changes.

Footnotes

3) The lower quartile is the same as the 25th percentile and the upper quartile is the same as the 75th percentile.

4) The range (called the inter-quartile range) is 885 – 662 = 223 for 2003, and 908 - 657 = 251 for 2013.

Table 3.2: Data zone population summary statistics, 2003 – 2013

Year	Minimum popn.	Maximum popn.	Mean popn.	Median popn.	5 th percentile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	95 th percentile
2003	193	3,963	779	770	543	662	885	1,022
2004	93	4,418	782	769	538	662	890	1,034
2005	78	4,193	786	769	539	664	891	1,053
2006	0	4,563	789	771	549	669	889	1,058
2007	0	5,497	795	772	540	664	896	1,091
2008	0	6,825	800	772	537	664	900	1,120
2009	0	7,527	804	774	533	663	902	1,144
2010	0	8,108	809	775	528	662	904	1,172
2011	0	8,807	815	777	525	661	908	1,201
2012	0	9,277	817	777	521	660	907	1,228
2013	0	9,713	819	776	519	657	908	1,239

Table 3.3 provides further information on the nature of the changes at data zone level between 2003 and 2013. Although the population of Scotland increased overall between 2003 and 2013, more data zones had a decrease in population than an increase in population. In this period the population of 3,417 (52.5 per cent) decreased, while 3,088 data zones (47.5 per cent) either increased or had the same population in these years.

Most of the big changes were in data zones where the population increased. A total of 762 data zones had population increases of 20 per cent or more, compared with 125 data zones which had a comparable population decrease. By contrast, most of the small changes were in data zones where the population decreased. A total of 4,194 data zones had a population change of less than 10 per cent, of which 2,535 data zones had a population decrease, compared with 1,626 which had an increase (the other 33 had the same population in 2003 as in 2013). Many of the small decreases may be related to the declining average household size in recent years, with more people living alone or in smaller households⁵.

Table 3.3: Population change summary, 2003 - 2013

Change in Population 2003-2013	Number of data zones	Percentage of data zones
Total increase	3,055	47.0
50% or more increase	246	3.8
20% to < 50% increase	516	7.9
10% to < 20% increase	667	10.3
5% to < 10% increase	657	10.1
< 5% increase	969	14.9
No change	33	0.5
< 5% decrease	1,346	20.7
5% to < 10% decrease	1,189	18.3
10% to < 20% decrease	757	11.6
20% to < 50% decrease	105	1.6
50% to 100% decrease	20	0.3
Total decrease	3,417	52.5

Footnote

5) National Records of Scotland (2014). 'Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2013'.

4. Other Small Area Population Estimates

In addition to data zone estimates, National Records of Scotland (NRS) also publish best-fit data zone-based population estimates for other geographies:

- Scottish Government urban rural classification;
- Nonmenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) - the statistical geography of the European Union;
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) deciles;
- Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies (SPC); and
- United Kingdom Parliamentary Constituencies (UKPC).

These estimates are produced by aggregating the data zone population estimates, using the appropriate geography area lookup tables. The data zone lookup tables can be found in the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) reference section of the [Scottish Government](#) website. Data zones do not always fit these other boundaries exactly. In this case where a data zone boundary crosses that of another geography, the data zone is allocated to the area that contains the population-weighted centroid of the data zone. An evaluation of non-standard geography population estimates⁶ was carried out to assess population estimates built up from data zones. This showed that, for certain higher-level geographies, population estimates built up from data zones gave good results. A similar evaluation will be carried out following the release of the redrawn data zone boundaries.

Urban Rural Classification Populations

The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification defines urban and rural areas across Scotland. The classification is based on population and accessibility (using drive-time analysis to identify accessible and remote areas). The main classifications are the 6-fold and 8-fold classifications which distinguish between urban, rural and remote areas using six and eight categories, respectively. Each data zone is assigned to one of the categories. The classification is updated every two years and the population estimates published on our website relate to the 2011-2012 classification. More background information on the urban rural classification is available on the Scottish Government's [Urban Rural Classification](#) website.

[Population Estimates by Urban Rural Classification](#) for the 6-fold and 8-fold classifications are available on the NRS website. The mid-2013 population estimates, based on the 2011-2012 6-fold classification, show that nearly 70 per cent of the population of Scotland live in settlements of 10,000 or more people (the 'large urban' and 'other urban' areas), while nearly 1 million people live in 'accessible' and 'remote' rural areas ([Table 4.1](#)).

Footnote

- 6) Further details available within the [Evaluation of Non Standard Geography Population Estimates](#) publication on the NRS website.

Table 4.1: Population estimates by 6-fold urban rural classification, 2013

Classification	2013 population	2013 population (%)
Large urban areas	2,071,096	38.9
Other urban areas	1,615,175	30.3
Accessible small towns	456,862	8.6
Remote small towns	191,565	3.6
Accessible rural areas	649,453	12.2
Remote rural areas	343,549	6.4

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage change in population since 2003, split by 6-fold Urban Rural classification. Each individual map shows a different classification, the darker shaded areas are those that have seen a population increase since 2003 whereas the lighter areas have seen a population decrease.

Figure 4.1: Percentage change in population by 6-fold urban rural classification, 2003-2013

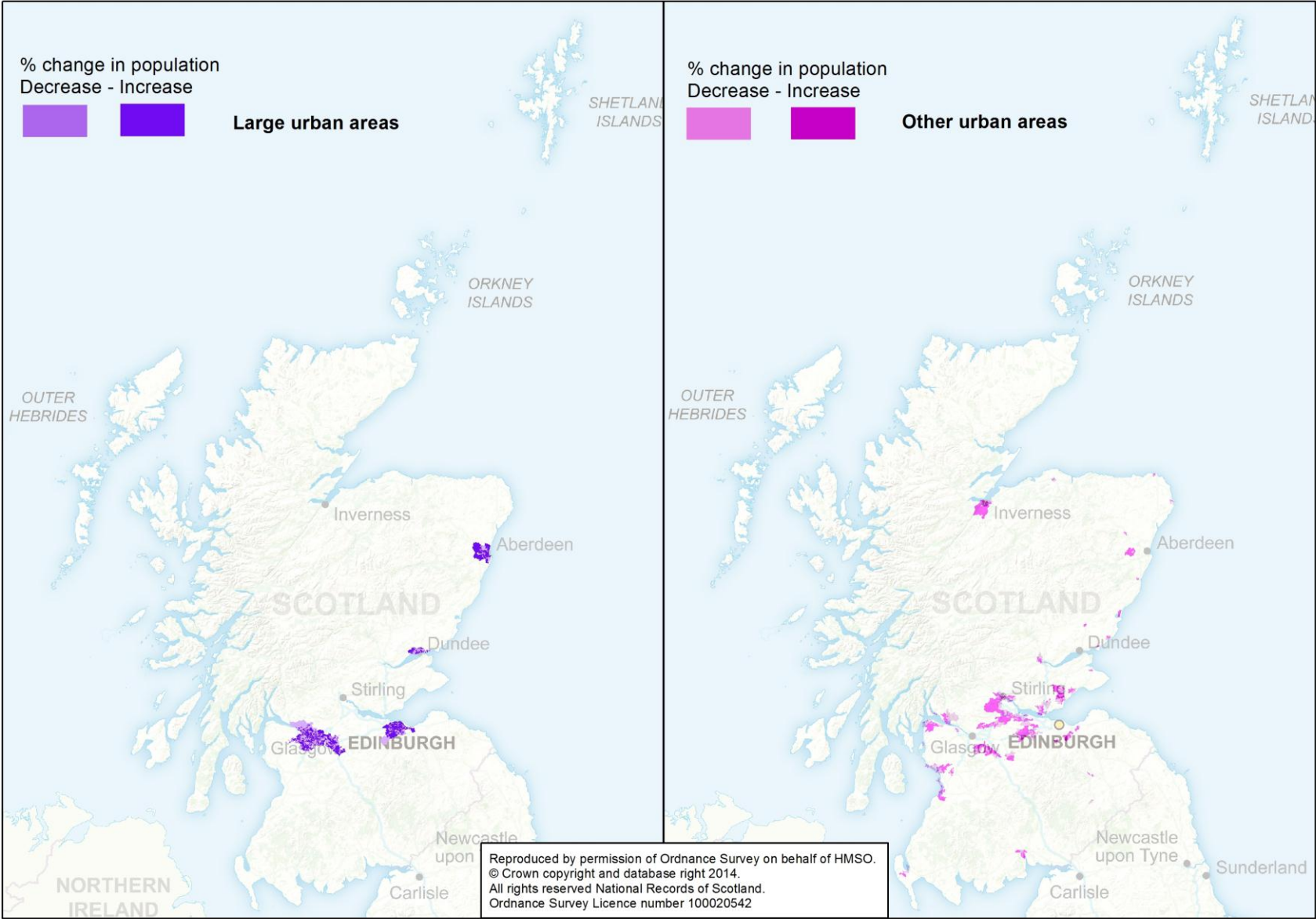


Figure 4.1: Percentage change in population by 6-fold urban rural classification, 2003-2013 – continued

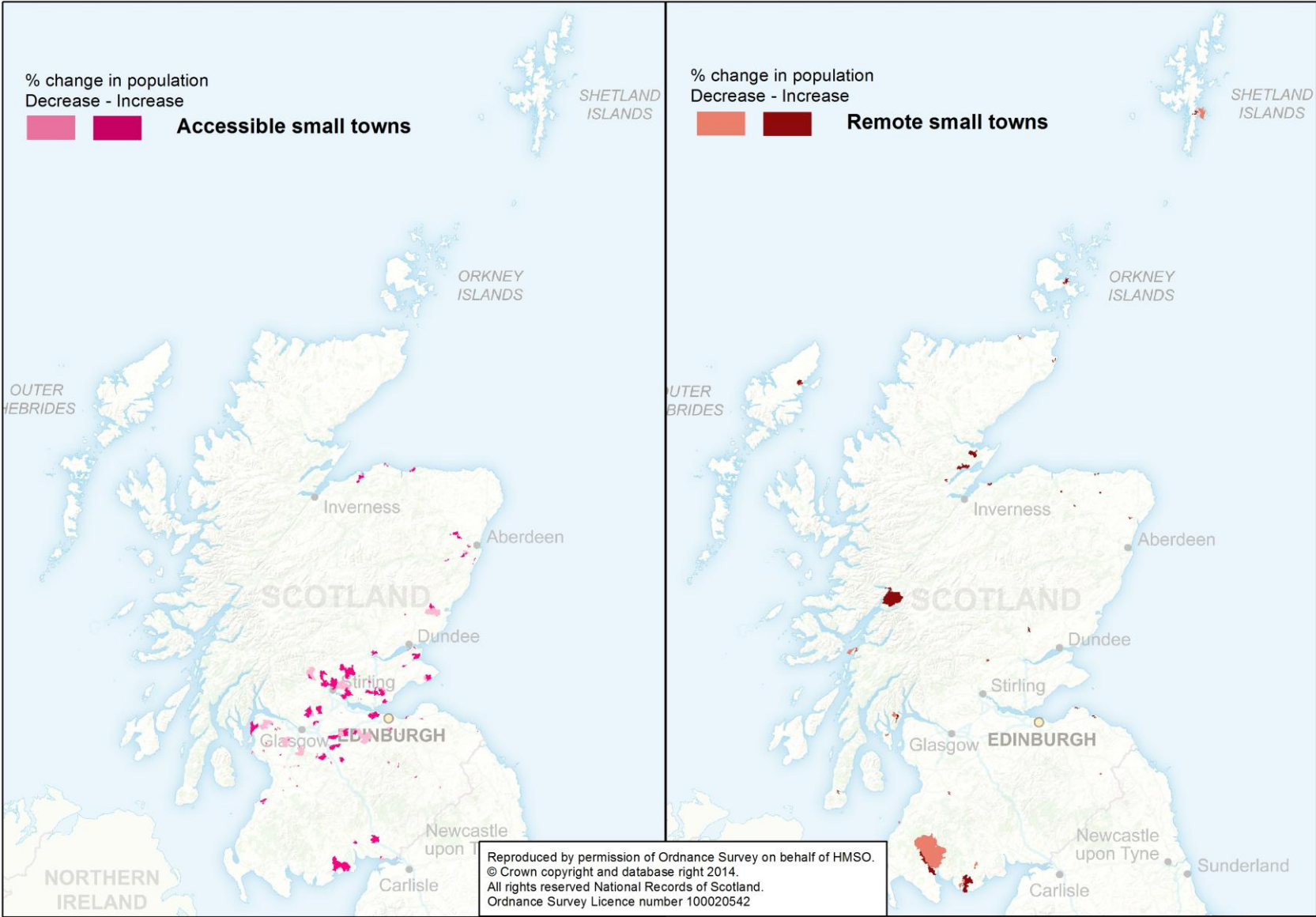
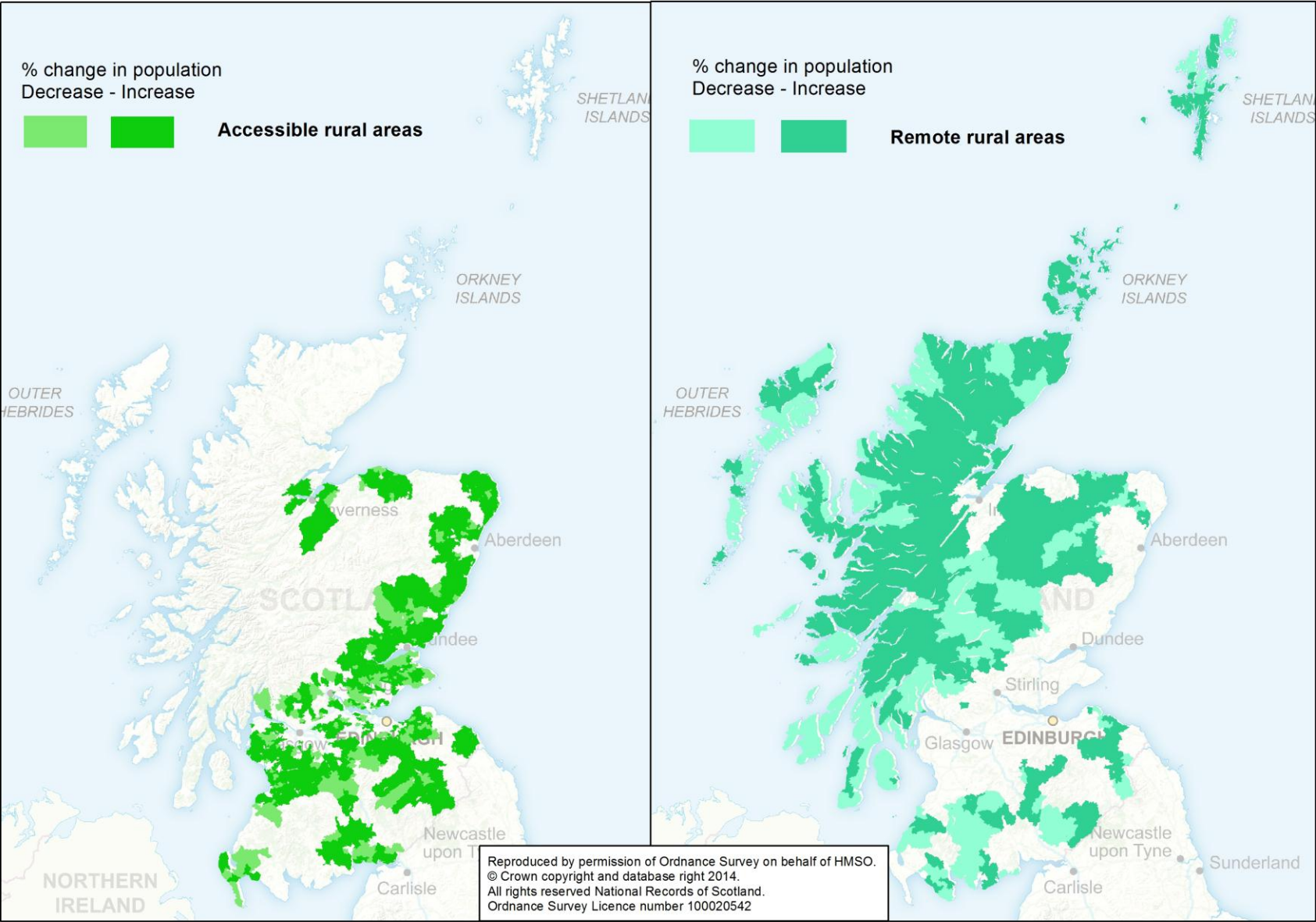


Figure 4.1: Percentage change in population by 6-fold urban rural classification, 2003-2013 - continued



The definition of urban and rural areas is specific to Scotland and population estimates for these areas cannot be compared with similar estimates for other countries. Urban and rural population estimates can be used to support the work of various national and local authority government departments, such as the Rural Development Council⁷.

Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) Populations

The European Union Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) Regulation, enacted in June 2003, formalised the statistical geography of the European Union (EU). The United Kingdom NUTS structure was established in 1998 following an extensive consultation exercise. Some changes were made to the structure following a review in 2006. The latest review took place in 2014, during this time no changes were made to the Scottish boundaries. The purpose of the NUTS regional structure is to provide a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the EU. The NUTS regional structure is used for various policy funding allocation whereby if any NUTS2 region has a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head of fewer than 75 per cent of the EU average it is entitled to financial support.

There are three levels of NUTS geography. It is a hierarchical structure – Scotland is one of the NUTS1 areas of the UK. Within Scotland there are 4 NUTS2 areas and 23 NUTS3 areas. The previously named NUTS4 areas were renamed Local Administrative Units (LAU1) but were not included in the regulation – there are 41 LAU1 areas in Scotland. Maps of the NUTS/LAU areas of Scotland are included in the [Boundary Mapping](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

[NUTS Population Estimates](#) by single year of age and sex for NUTS2, NUTS3 and LAU1 areas are provided on the NRS website. [Table 4.2](#) shows the population breakdown for mid-2013, at NUTS2, NUTS3 and LAU1 areas.

Footnote

7) Refer to, for example, 'Socio-economic briefing on rural Scotland: Demography', 2010 publication on Scottish Government website.

Table 4.2: Population estimates by NUTS2, NUTS3 and NUTS4/LAU1 areas, 2013

NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU1 (NUTS 4)	Mid-2013 SAPE		
			$n_2 = \sum n_3^*$	$n_3 = \sum n_4$	n_4
Eastern Scotland	Angus and Dundee City	Angus	2,042,320	264,410	116,240
		Dundee City			148,170
	Clackmannanshire and Fife	Clackmannanshire	418,190		51,280
		Fife			366,910
	East Lothian and Midlothian	East Lothian	186,060		101,360
		Midlothian			84,700
	Scottish Borders	Scottish Borders	113,870		113,870
	Edinburgh, City of	Edinburgh, City of	487,500		487,500
	Falkirk	Falkirk	157,140		157,140
	Perth & Kinross and Stirling	Perth & Kinross	239,010		147,750
		Stirling			91,260
	West Lothian	West Lothian	176,140		176,140
South Western Scotland	East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh & Lomond	Helensburgh & Lomond	2,333,182	221,840	26,170
		West Dunbartonshire			89,810
		East Dunbartonshire			105,860
	Dumfries & Galloway	Dumfries & Galloway	150,270		150,270
	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland	East Ayrshire	253,382		122,440
		North Ayrshire mainland			130,942
	Glasgow City	Glasgow City	596,550		596,550
	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	East Renfrewshire	345,710		91,500
		Renfrewshire			173,900
		Inverclyde			80,310
	North Lanarkshire	North Lanarkshire	337,730		337,730
	South Ayrshire	South Ayrshire	112,850		112,850
	South Lanarkshire	South Lanarkshire	314,850		314,850

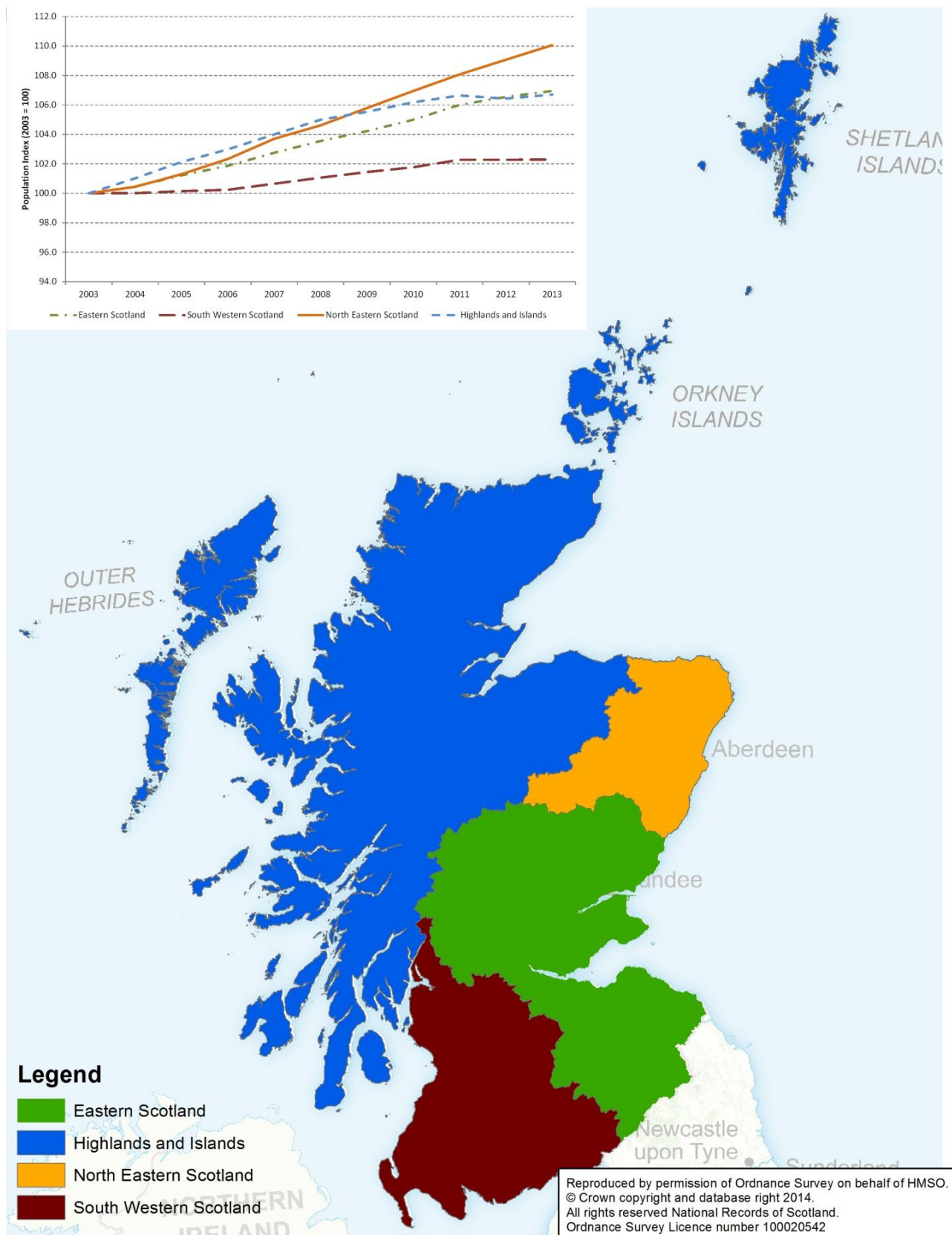
Table 4.2: Population estimates by NUTS2, NUTS3 and NUTS4/LAU1 areas, 2013– continued

NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU1 (NUTS 4)	Mid-2013 SAPE		
			$n_2 = \sum n_3^*$	$n_3 = \sum n_4$	n_4
North Eastern Scotland	Aberdeen City & Aberdeenshire		484,870		
		Aberdeen City		484,870	227,130
		Aberdeenshire			257,740
Highlands and Islands	Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty		467,328		
		Ross & Cromarty		95,006	55,754
		Caithness & Sutherland			39,252
	Inverness & Nairn, Moray and Badenoch & Strathspey			199,306	
		Inverness & Nairn			91,395
		Badenoch & Strathspey			13,561
		West Moray			23,778
		North East Moray			70,572
	Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae and Argyll & Bute			100,846	
		Arran & Cumbrae			5,978
		Argyll & Bute Islands			7,338
		Argyll & Islands LEC (Rest of)			54,542
		Lochaber			19,943
		Skye & Lochalsh			13,045
	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)			27,400	
		Eilean Siar (Western Isles)			27,400
	Orkney Islands			21,570	
		Orkney Islands			21,570
	Shetland Islands			23,200	
		Shetland Islands			23,200

* \sum = sum of

Since 2003, the populations of the NUTS2 areas Highlands and Islands and Eastern Scotland have grown by nearly 7 per cent (Figure 4.2). The population of North Eastern Scotland has grown by over 10 per cent, while the population of South Western Scotland has changed by over 2 per cent during this period.

Figure 4.2: Change in population by NUTS2 area, 2003 – 2013



These population estimates were derived by aggregating data zone estimates. Many NUTS areas are equivalent to council areas or groups of Council areas. However, some NUTS areas (those in Argyll & Bute, Highland and North Ayrshire Council areas) do not correspond to Council areas. In these cases data zones have been allocated to NUTS areas on a best-fit basis.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Decile Populations

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) ranks each of the 6,505 data zones in Scotland from one (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). The index is usually updated every three years. The most recent index was published in 2012 and is known as SIMD 2012. More information on SIMD 2012 and earlier versions is available on the SIMD section of the [Scottish Government](#) website.

Population Estimates by SIMD 2012 are available on the NRS website, by single year of age and sex for SIMD 2012 deciles, where each decile has 10 per cent of the data zones in Scotland (either 650 or 651 data zones) grouped according to ascending SIMD ranking⁸. Table 4.3 shows that the SIMD 2012 decile population estimates for mid-2013 ranged from 508,634 in decile 2 to 556,659 in decile 7.

Table 4.3: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 decile, 2013

SIMD decile*	2013 population	2013 population (%)
1 (most deprived 10%)	516,207	9.7
2	508,634	9.5
3	509,030	9.6
4	527,382	9.9
5	534,117	10.0
6	547,947	10.3
7	556,659	10.4
8	554,358	10.4
9	554,527	10.4
10 (least deprived 10%)	518,839	9.7

Footnote

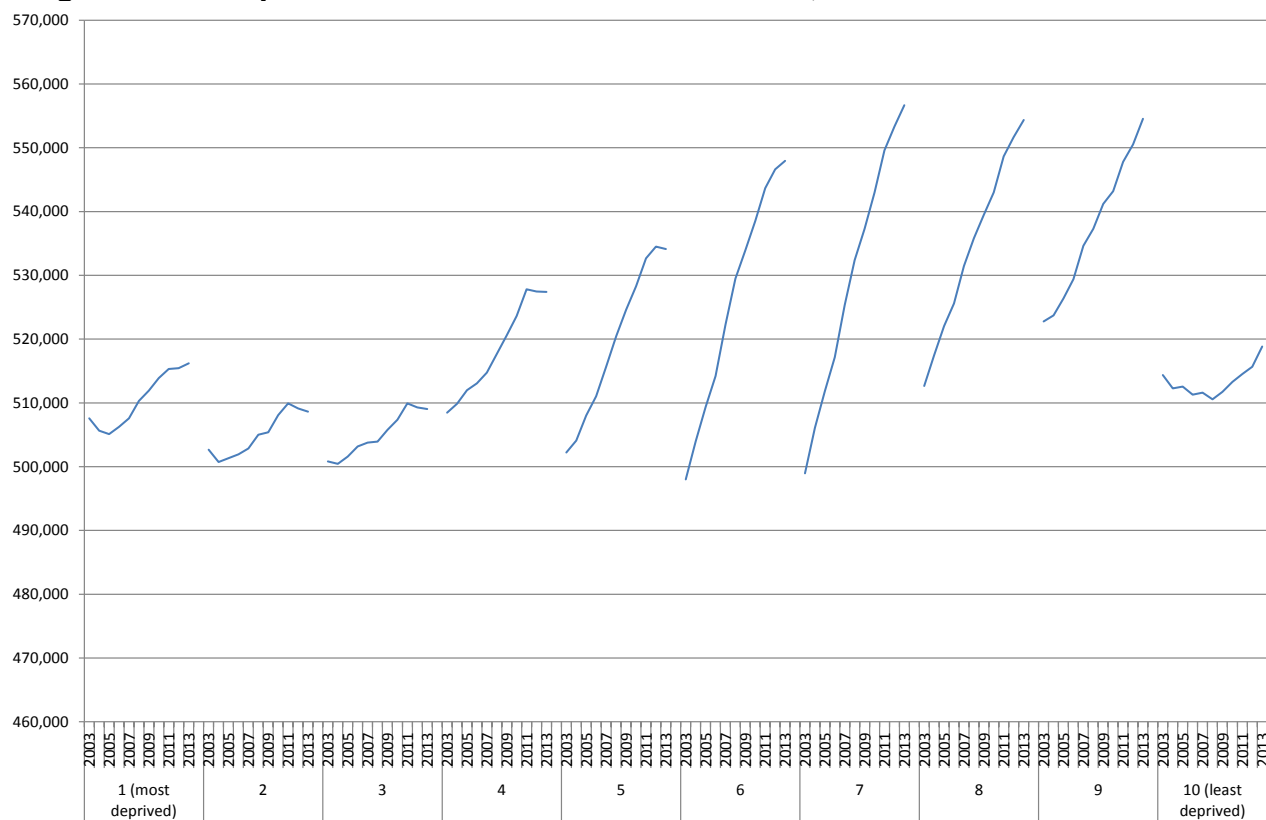
* Each decile contains 10 per cent (650 or 651) of the data zones in Scotland

Between 2003 and 2013, the population of the 10 per cent most deprived data zones (decile 1) increased by around 8,600. [Figure 4.3](#) shows the trend from 2003 to 2013 for each SIMD decile separately.

Footnote

8) Decile 1 has the 651 most deprived data zones, decile 2 the next 650 data zones according to deprivation ranking, and so on, up to decile 10 which has the 650 least deprived data zones.

Figure 4.3: Population trend for SIMD 2012 deciles, 2003-2013



Scottish Parliamentary Constituency Populations

The Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) at Holyrood represent 73 constituencies. The constituency boundaries were re-drawn for the 2011 election. The population estimates reported here relate to the 2011 boundaries.

Constituency population estimates were derived by aggregating data zone population estimates. However, data zones do not always fit the constituency boundaries exactly and those that cross a constituency boundary are allocated to the constituency that contains the population-weighted centroid of the data zone.

[Scottish Parliamentary Constituency Population Estimates](#) by single year of age and sex are available on the NRS website. Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of constituency populations, with the majority between 21,570 (Orkney Islands) and 92,011 (Linlithgow). The proportion of people aged 18 and over⁹ ranged from 77.0 per cent in Almond Valley to 90.2 per cent in Glasgow Kelvin.

Figure 4.4: Population frequency count by 2011 Scottish Parliamentary Constituency, 2013

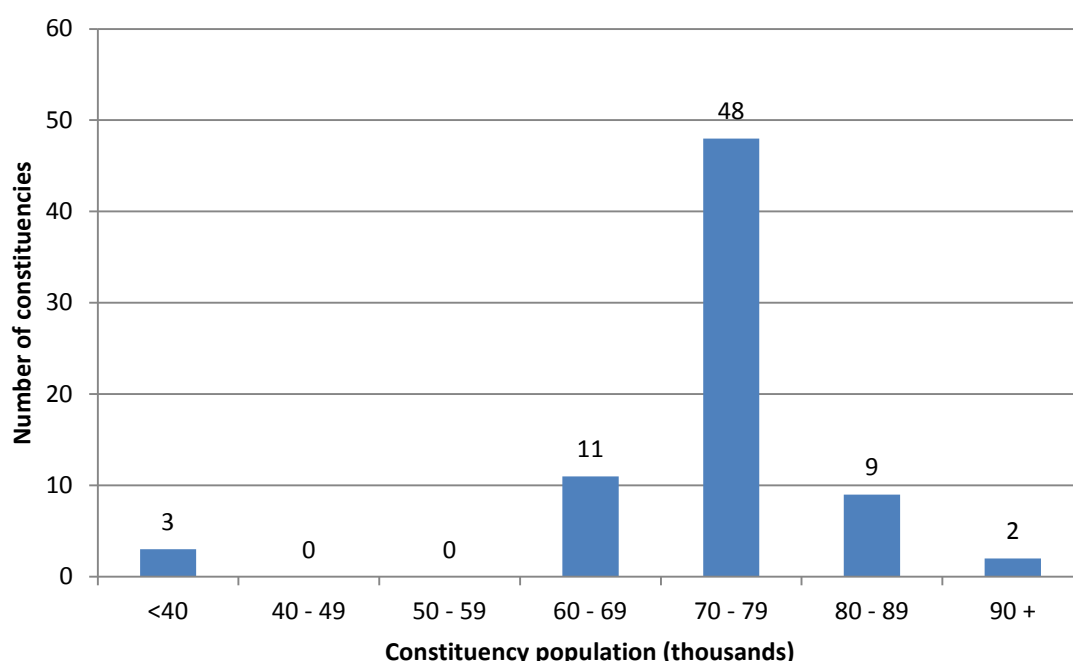
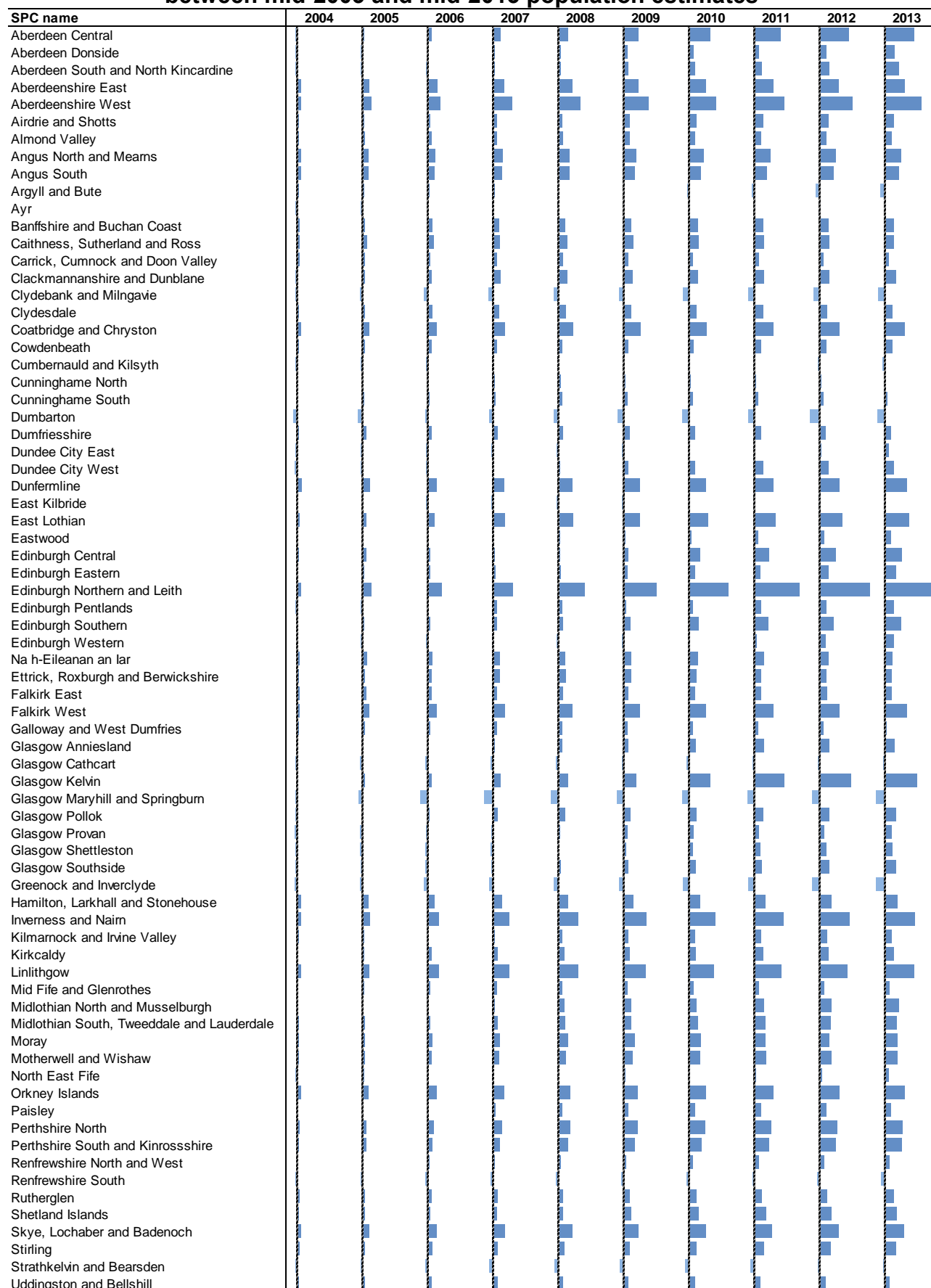


Figure 4.5 shows the percentage change between the mid-2003 and mid-2013 population estimates. The longer the bars to the right of the dotted line the greater the percentage increase, the longer the bars to the left of the dotted line the greater the percentage decrease. With Edinburgh Northern and Leith seeing the greatest percentage increase in population since 2003 at 27.6 per cent, compared to Glasgow Maryhill & Springburn which has seen a 4.3 per cent decrease in the population since 2003. Of the 73 constituencies, 10 (13.7 per cent) have seen a decrease in population between 2003 and 2013.

Footnote

9) Not necessarily the same as those registered to vote in the constituency, but a reasonable indicator in most cases.

Figure 4.5: 2011 Scottish Parliamentary Constituency, percentage change between mid-2003 and mid-2013 population estimates



UK Parliamentary Constituency Populations

The Members of Parliament (MPs) at Westminster represent 59 Scottish constituencies. The population estimates reported here relate to the boundaries used in the 2010 general election. Constituency population estimates were derived by aggregating data zone population estimates. However, data zones do not always fit the constituency boundaries exactly and those that cross a constituency boundary are allocated to the constituency that contains the population-weighted centroid of the data zone. Previous research showed that the data zone to constituency fit was good in all constituencies except Glasgow North and Glasgow North West. Based on this research an adjustment of +3.7 per cent has been made to the population of Glasgow North each year, spread equally across the age/sex distribution. A corresponding adjustment of -3.7 per cent has been made to Glasgow North West.

[UK Parliamentary Constituency Population Estimates](#) by single year of age and sex are available on the NRS website. The constituency population estimates for 2013 ranged from 27,400 (Na h-Eileanan an Iar) to 113,445 (Linlithgow and East Falkirk). Figure 4.6 shows the distribution of constituency populations, with the majority between 80,000 and 100,000. The proportion of people aged 18 and over ranged from 77.4 per cent in Livingston to 86.1 per cent in Glasgow North.

Figure 4.6: Population frequency count by UK Parliamentary Constituency, 2013

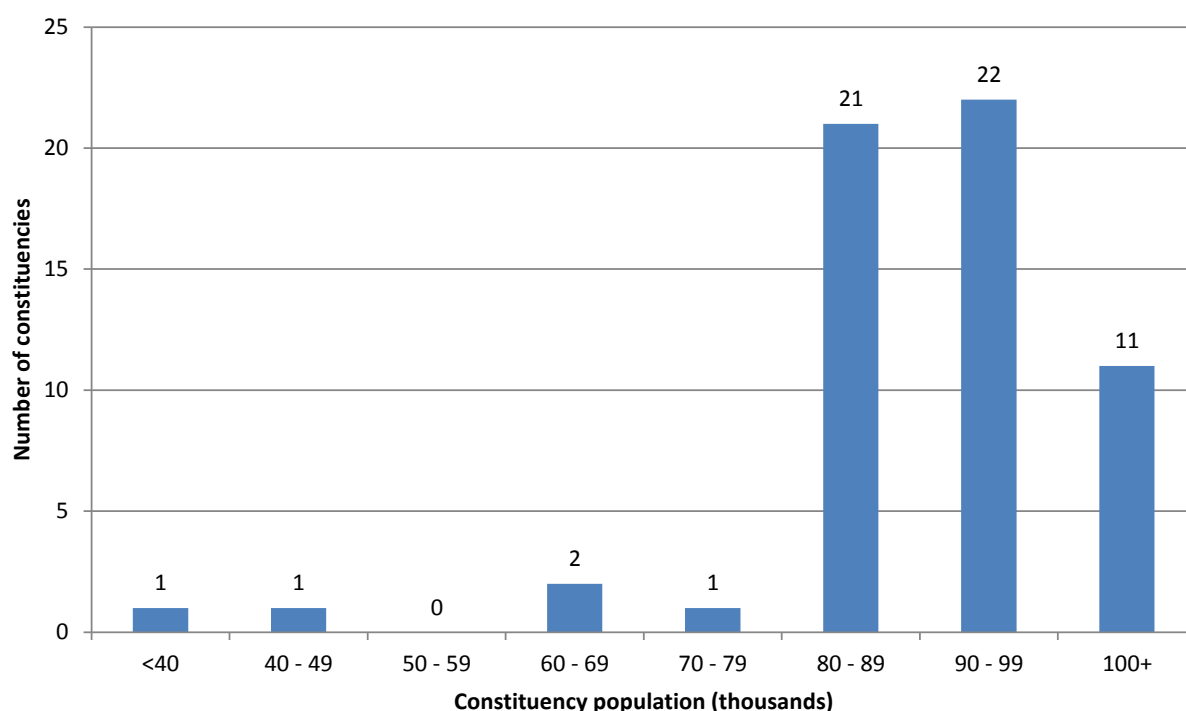


Figure 4.7 shows the percentage change between mid-2003 and mid-2013 estimates. The longer the bars to the right of the dotted line the greater the percentage increase, the longer the bars to the left of the dotted line the greater the percentage decrease. With Edinburgh North and Leith seeing the greatest percentage increase in population since 2003 at 22.4 per cent, compared to Inverclyde which has seen a 3.6 per cent decrease in the population since 2003. Of the 59 constituencies, 6 (10.2 per cent) have seen a decrease in population between 2002 and 2013.

Figure 4.7: UK Parliamentary Constituency, percentage change between mid-2003 and mid-2013 population estimates



Population estimates for constituencies in England and Wales are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) using a similar method – but using a postcode best-fit methodology rather than a data zone best-fit methodology.

The constituency population estimates for both the Holyrood and UK parliaments are useful in providing an age and sex breakdown of the people living in each constituency.

5. Notes and Definitions

This section gives brief definitions of statistical and other terms used in this report.

Decile

A decile splits a group of values which have been arranged in ascending or descending order into ten equal groups. For example, the first decile has the first 10 per cent of the values.

Best-fit

Aggregating data zones to a higher-level geography does not always give an exact match. In these cases, data zones are allocated on a 'best-fit' basis to give the best possible match. The [Geography Best Fit Matrix](#) on the Scottish Government (SG) website shows how well the boundaries for different geographies (including data zones) match, while the paper '[Evaluation of Non Standard Geography Population Estimates](#)' on the National Records of Scotland website assesses the accuracy of population estimates built up from data zones.

Population-weighted centroid

This identifies the centre of a data zone by taking into account the size and location of the population, as well as the physical characteristics of the data zone. More information is available in the paper '[Data Zone Centroids Methodology](#)' on the SG website.

Data zone lookup tables

The data zone lookup tables used to derive the population estimates for the areas in [Section 4](#) can be found in the [reference section](#) of the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website. The next file 'Data Zone Lookup' gives geographic information for each data zone, while the Excel workbook 'Code to Name Lookup' gives the full names of the codes held in the 'Data Zone Lookup' file.

Urban Rural Classification

The 6-fold Urban Rural classification categories are:

1. Large urban areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people
2. Other urban areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people
3. Accessible small towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within a 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
4. Remote small towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more
5. Accessible rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
6. Remote rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more

The 8-fold Urban Rural classification categories are:

1. Large urban areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people
2. Other urban areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people
3. Accessible small towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within a 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
4. Remote small towns*	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more
5. Very remote small towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more
6. Accessible rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
7. Remote rural areas*	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more
8. Very remote rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more

* The Remote Small Towns and Remote Rural categories in the 8-fold classification should not be confused with the similarly labelled categories in the 6-fold classification.

6. Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UK Statistics Authority](#) website).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland's national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Statistics from the 2001 Census are on [Scotland's Census Results On-Line \(SCROL\)](#) website and the 2011 Census results are held on the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

We also provide information about [future publications](#) on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat website](#).

Please note:

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Enquiries and suggestions

Please contact our Statistics Customer Services if you need any further information.

Email: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our standards of service, please contact:

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7. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales	<p>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.ons.gov.uk/</p>
The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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